REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,564.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on be Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Ratnagherry	18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	19	,, Negapatam	30
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	22	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Narrakal	23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Fao	28
,, Guadur	14	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	16	,, Bahrein	30
,, Bunder Abbas	18	,, Linga	June 2
,, Linga	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bushire	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Kuweit	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	24	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

Fares from Surat to Gogo.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALYPSO, 1,713 Tons, 250 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th May. This Steamer has good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-4
To Port Said	£32-8	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Baghdad, and the Continent generally.

More further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	Including Wines.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 12th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Fine New Steam-ship GLADYS, 1,370 Tons, will sail for the above Ports about the 15th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few first-class Passengers.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on Board, £35.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents s.s. Gladys.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 15th May.

THE fine s.s. POTOMAC, 1,505 Tons, 150 H.P., W. LOUDON, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For rates of Passage Money apply on board, or to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent,
Apollo Street.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 16th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'Neill, 1,060 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make the passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class .....Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class ..... ,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class..... ,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 16th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cosens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS ..... ,, 270

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 15th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ship "LEITH,"

2,000 Tons, 200 H.P. nominal, J. Barnetson, Commander, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL about 20th May.

This Steamer has large airy SALOON and CABINS, and is admirably adapted for Passengers.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450,
(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information. Plan of the Cabins can be seen in the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

"HARRISON LINE."

OUTWARD VOYAGE 28 DAYS.

(Including all Stoppages.)

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR,"

2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR"), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 15th May.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 500,
(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MECCA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EVENING STAR, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and requested to SEND BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for counter-signature, and to PAY FREIGHT at the Office of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, and to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim for deficiency of, or damage to, Cargo can be entertained after the departure of the Vessel.

GEO. WALES,
Commander Ship Evening Star.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, JUST ARRIVED PER SHIP POCAHONTAS, AMERICAN APPLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

A few lots of Sundry Goods and Piece-Goods.

On account and risk of Madhowjee Geerdhur—

J S—W—515-22—1 Case T. Red Prints.
R Z—C—9041 43—1 ditto ditto
In Diamond K J No. 1-10—6 Cases Prints white ground.
10 Cases eau-de-Cologne, 5 cases cutlery, 1 case ruby beads, 2 cases fancy table ornaments, consisting of flower vases, &c., 1 case colour, 1 case chimney.

On account of the concerned—
100 Boxes Candles.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Sociable by Kesterton, at Breach Candy.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of HENRY FORMAN, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plateware, such as dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea set, ice pitcher, tea urn bread basket, salver, a masogany case containing a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks, table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as round, dining and camp tables, sideboard, dining-room chairs, whatnots, circular, pier and writing tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, a sewing machine, conversation and reclining couches, easy and drawing-room chairs, carpets, pictures, table ornaments table and hanging argand lamps, iron and blackwood four-post bedst ads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, dispense and cook-room articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built sociable by Kesterton
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham by Thorn, a ditto strong Dog-cart, by Carpenter, a handsome fast-trotting flea-bitten Grey Brougham Horse, &c., at No. 88, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. G. Pickering, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved glassware, handsome painted and gilt dining service, plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet frame, a mahogany case containing a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, sideboards, whatnots, dumb waiters, dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, Brussels' carpet, teapoys, ornamental stands, a lady's Davenport flower stand, English iron and brass bedsteads and cots, reclining sofas, child's iron cot and cradle, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature Brougham, by Thorn, with a powerful flea-bitten grey horse and harness.
A handsome strong dog-cart by Carpenter, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Astley, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE.

A light comfortable and handsome Buggy in excellent order. Rs. 500.
A Light Park Phaeton, latest pattern and in capital order. Rs. 600.
An excellent Mulch Buffaloe, Mrs. Bouncer, has been carefully fed and gives 10 seers of delicious milk every day. May be had a bargain.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1873.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS :

C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.

CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.' L.S.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,
and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. MAHOMED ALLY BIN MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY has contracted to Sell to Mr. KELLAO MUCKONJEE, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, forming a part of Moti Churney Oart, together with the mesuage or bungalow, cookroom, and stables standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Girgaum Churney Cross Road, in the district of Bhoolesh wur, on aining by admeasurement 2,220 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Khatao Muckonjee and partly by the property of Hurrychund Rugoonath and partly by the property of Mr. Collett, on the south by the property of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, on the north partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Khatao Muckonjee, and on the south by the property of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, which said hereditaments and premises were lately in the occupation of Eduljee Cursetjee and are now in the occupation of Jamsetjee Dossabhoy Gheewalla, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 766, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 1. All persons having any claim against the said property, by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, at their Office in Bombay Green, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such Claims.—Dated this 6th day of May 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1873.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF

FEROZE AND PERICHER,

Which was witnessed with delight by an OVER-CROWDED HOUSE on SATURDAY LAST, when more than a hundred people were unable to obtain seats.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL CONCLUDE WITH THE OPERA OF

INDUR SABHA,

Which has been received with unbounded applause every time it has been performed.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of MANEKBAM HARNARAYAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

MOOKHI, Widow .....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Applicant abovenamed has applied for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased. All persons concerned therein are apprized of the same.—Dated this 6th day of May 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY, Applicant's Proctors.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED, a MATRON, for the OBSTETRIC WARD of the above Institution, about to be OPENED for RECEPTION of PATIENTS on 15th instant.

Applicants are invited to attend at the Hospital between 8 and 9 A.M., bringing their Testimonials with them.

No application will be received after 12th instant.

Salary Rs. 60 per month. Quarters free.

Bombay, 7th May 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.
PAID UP (15TH FEBRUARY 1873)—£200,000.

Head Office :

53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

MADRAS BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Advocate General.
JOHN SHAW, Esq., of Messrs. Shaw and Tasker.
T. H. ALLAN, Esq., of Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co.
S. D. GRANT, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Trustee :

JOHN MILLER, Esq., Official Trustee of Madras.

Bankers :

BANK OF MADRAS.

Solicitors :

Messrs SHAW & TASKER.

Manager :

C. L. O'BRIEN, Esq.

CALCUTTA BRANCH.

Directors.

The Hon. T. M. ROBINSON, Bengal Council.
F. C. FERGUSSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
S. COCHRANE, Esq., Agra Bank.
J. C. BATCHELOR, Esq., East Indian Railway.

Trustee :

C. J. WILKINSON, Esq., Official Trustee of Bengal.

Bankers :

AGRA BANK, Limited.

Solicitor :

A. St. JOHN CARRUTHERS, Esq.

Medical Examiner :

W. K. WALLER, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Manager :

T. GROOM CORLEY, Esq.

ESTABLISHED UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES FOR ASSURANCE OF LIVES ; CHARGING ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM FOR INDIA, AND ONE UNIFORM RATE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD ; (*MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES*), GIVING UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL, OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ; AND ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS OF PAYING PREMIUMS in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH WITH PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	33 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0
30	108 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	166 4 8	93 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 0	60 6 0	58 12 8
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

Payments may be made Half yearly or Quarterly if desired at a slight advance on three annual rates.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN ADOPTED, AND PROVIDES

1st.—Government Securities for assurances by the creation of a Fund, in the name of the Official Trustee of Bengal, of 8½ per cent. of the premiums received, for the purpose of meeting claims, under policies, and which Fund can be used for no other purpose.

2nd.—A further security by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company as a separate Trust to be made liable only for Assurance engagements through the Premium Fund fail.

3rd.—Indisputability of all policies, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel, one uniform rate of premium being charged for the whole world.

4th.—Payment of premiums for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Non-forfeiture of Policies should payment of premiums not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory note, payable to bearer, being given for every 5 per cent. of the premium paid, and which Positive Notes cannot lapse, but remain in force, and are payable on death of the assured or may be converted into cash during his life-time to the extent of 4 per cent. of the premiums paid without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured.

6th.—Participation in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums and therefore no advantage secured to one class of assurants at the expense of another.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.,) Chairman.
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq., Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
A. E. PEILE, Esq., (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Trustee :

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Bankers :

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Medical Examiner :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay Office :

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Copies of the Prospectus and Deed of Trust may be had on application at any of the Offices of the Company. The Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Bombay Office, Treacher's Building.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 6TH MAY 1873.

In Sterling Exchange on London business for this Mail opened at slightly better rates for sellers than the closing quotations of yesterday, and a fair amount of first class paper has been placed on easier terms than has been done during this season. To-day's rates close quiet at our quotations.

In Government Securities we have not heard of any transactions at less than our quoted prices, there being few sellers of any amount offering.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11⅛d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/8d. to 1s. 11 13/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 11⅜.
Credit do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 9/32d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 20⅜ to 20⅛
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 20⅜ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110¼ to 110½
Four & half per cent. ... ... 104½ to 105
Four per cent. ... ...102½ to 103
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

ates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do., to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Marchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been more demand for Canal Steamers, and at £2-16-3 some large lots were engaged. The Strathclyde engaged 4,000 bales at £2-17-6 with wheat at £2-5. By Sail rates are firm at £3, but shippers do not show much anxiety to secure tonnage at this rate with so many ships overdue, two or three of which are in ballast.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bulk	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. nom'l.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 16s. 3d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton.; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods has become very quiet, but prices remain quite unchanged. The dealers show no disposition to buy at current rates, and consequently a very small business is passing from first hands. The demand, however for 40 inch 7¼ lbs. and 8½ lbs. Shirtings and nearly all descriptions of Jacconets continue as active as before, but the refusal of first holders to sell them at current prices prevents the dealers from effecting large purchases. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs. at Rs. 4 13 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,, at ,, 4 4 0
1,400	pairs	,, Saries	40 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,, at ,, 1 8 0

COTTON.

The market has, in consequence of the unwillingness of purchasers to operate at our yesterday's quotations, been somewhat dull, but we have no quotable change to report in prices. The purchasers showed but very little disposition to buy unles at lower prices, and as the sellers refused to comply with their offers the business done yesterday has been of a small character. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee.....		at Rs. 199 to Rs. 195	
,, Akote		at ,, 200 to ,, 205	
,, Broach M.G.		at ,, 220 to ,, 230	
,, Hingughaut.....		at ,, 225 to ,, 230	
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur.....		at ,, 195 to ,, 200	
,, Sawgineel		at ,, 210	
,, Compta and Vingorla.....		at ,, 174 to ,, 175	

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

36 candles	New	Mowa	Ready	.....at Rs. 199 to 200
50 ,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 198 to 200
25 ,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 200
50 ,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 200
200 ,,	,,	Bhownuggur	,,	.....at ,, 194
50 ,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 194
100 ,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 197
75 ,,	,,	Bhoree	,,	.....at ,, 170 to 180
50 ,,	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 180
50 ,,	,,	Surat M. G.	,,	.....at ,, 231 to 232
100 ,,	,,	Veerumgaum	,,	.....at ,, 185
50 ,,	,,	Khandeish	,,	.....at ,, 181
50 ,,	,,	Veravul	,,	.....at ,, 164

YARNS.

The market continues steady and prices have undergone no change. The following sales have transpired :—

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 3 to 60's .....at 24½ to 25½ as per lb.
2,100 lbs. ,, ,, No. 40's..... at 26 ,,
3,000 lbs. Green & Orange No. 40's .....at 15½ ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market rising for Dhurumsey and United Spinning shares. Mazagon shares were in demand at Rs. 900. Colaba shares closed firm at Rs. 1,470.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	750
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	235
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
37,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	21 9 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 235
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
.....	£20	43 10 7	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,125
.....	£18	12 6 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares 215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
500	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co..	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,070
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills.....	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,500
150	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,115
750	1,000	all		Jeewraj Ballo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,120
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,100
500	1,000	all	...	Soomerdas Spinning.....	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	all	44 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
2,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co ..	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Thracher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Vingas Patent Slip Co ..	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	1

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L., 4h. 51m., 12-3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea— 37 feet.

April—May.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.						Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of Ghostly Sky Haze in tenths of the sky.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours
	In.	O	O	O				
28	29·857	83·1	76·2	73·5	73·	1·6	87·0 78·6	NW,NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.	300
29	·844	83·1	75·8	73·0	·721	1·2	86·5 78·8	NW, NNW, NE. NNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW.	307
30	·797	83·3	76·0	73·2	·722	2·4	87·2 78·6	NW, NNW, N. NNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW.	286
1	·787	83·1	77·2	75·1	·773	1·4	87·2 77·2	WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, W.	251
2	·787	83·3	76·6	74·0	·741	3·2	87·3 78·4	W, WNW, NW, NNW, NW, WNW,WSW	186
3	·796	83·4	76·2	73·5	·725	3·8	87·9 77·6	WSW, W, WNW.	198
4	·828	83·9	76·3	73·4	·714	3·6	88·0 79·3	WNW, NW.	233

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Buckingham (s).....	Butchard	Galle, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Tiber (s)	Glover	Liverpool.
6	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Azzopardi.....	Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cashmere, to Aden and Zanzibar.
Ship Ashgrove, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor, 25 cases slates, N Sewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 60 cases beer, P Framjee and Co; 7 cases geneva, H Pestonjee and Sons; 250 cases brandy, M and E Bezonjee; 110 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons; 150 casks pale ale, C Palmer and Co; 200 casks ale, J Bogle; 16 cases beer, J Neuberg; 11 cases porter and 21 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tythonus, 50 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 409 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Robert Kerr, 85 bales cotton, V Poonsee and Co; 65 bales cotton, T Namedas; 51 bales cotton, M Purmanund; 300 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co; 37 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.
Walls Castle, 300 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 81 bales cotton, R Ragoonath; 40 bales cotton and 5 bales wool, H Kheldas; 51 bales cotton, S Samund.
Peacemaker, 38 bales cotton, E Hasom; 48 bales cotton, D Sozpali and Co; 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Macedon, 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, F Scott and Co; 259 bales cotton, V Brothers.
William Corry, s, 275 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, V Poonsey and Co; 102 bales cotton, E Mahibhoy; 118 bales cotton, K Toolseedass and Co; 33 bales cotton, V Vussonjee; 150 bales cotton, V Brothers.
Annot Lyle, 76 bales cotton, A Cursondass; 1 bale cotton, C Cassels and Co.
Killarney, s, 75 bales cotton, D Ruttonsey; 85 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.
Indus, s, 35 bales wool, B Canjee; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Orchis, s, 100 bales cotton, R Martin and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Damoder; 300 bales cotton, The L A and American Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Potomac, s, 100 bales cotton, L Khimjee; 700 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 37 bales cotton, B Rowjee; 14 bales wool, N Nurrotomdass; 3 cases colocynth roots, F Scott and Co; 1,000 bags linseed, S Hobart and Co; 5,500 bundles coir yarn, M Mooljee; 374 bales wool, T N Andram; 24 bales cotton, M Rathee; 200 bales cotton, R D Cama and Co.
Chencellor, s, 500 bags wheat, S Tyebjee and Co; 50 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 95 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bellona, s, 310 bags saltpetre, J Chillaram; 13 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, F Muir and Co.
Xantho, s, 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 6 bales cotton, K Jewraj; 42 bales cotton, M Dharrey.
Ashgrove, 450 bundles galls, C Allybuoy.
Duncairn, 900 bags linseed, S Tyebjee and Co.
Mabel, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Granite City, 400 bundles myrabollams, P Nowrojee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maud, s, 1 parcel hide and 65 bags rapeseed, W Nicol and Co; 9 cases wax, C Manuckjee; 4 bales hides, A C Mahomed; 4 bales skins R. G. Mahomed; 25 kegs aloes Socotra, M Jewraz; 12 bales hides, S. S. Mahomed and Co; 12 bales skins and 5 bales hides, M Ally and Co; 1,000 bundles linseed Ralli Brothers; 14 bales hides, F Scott and Co; 60 bales hemp, J Goculdass.
Indus, s, 55 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy; 1 bundle M teeth and 1 bundle E teeth, A Peerbhoy; 115 cases olibanum, M Jewraz.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys, s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Riebe and Co; 23 bales hides, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, V Brothers.
Calypso, s, 1 case shawls, J Sohr; 61 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus, s, 100 bales hemp, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys, s, 100 bales cotton, A Riebe and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Ross, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Rajapore.
Mackinnon, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Smallpiece, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Strutt, Major, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Sladen, Quarter Master, 68th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Davey, Surgeon Major, Medical, on duty, to Kirkee.

MAY 6.

Macnaughton, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Rajkote.
Smallpiece, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Cashmere.
Mackinnon, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Cashmere.
Strutt, Major, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Kemball, Colonel, 15th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Malligaum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 12	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 9	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 19	...	4-30 P.M.	}	No after packet.
Australia	,, 19	...	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 12	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 12	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 25th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
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The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 5½ P.M.
Monday.....	May 12	Friday	May 30
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	June 6
,, ...	,, 26	,, ...	,, 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. the service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
May 13. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
May 10. ...	May 19.	May 22. ...	May 30.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—After the 20th instant, Mr. MENIST, OCULIST OPTICIAN, will TRANSFER to his AGENTS, Messrs. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., of Bombay, his entire STOCK of OPTICS, containing Spectacles; Eye-glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Pocket Barometers; 12 Lens Alluminium Binoculars; 12 Lens Field-glasses; 3 Change Object-glass; Marine Field, and Opera Binoculars; Opera-Glasses, on Silver Enamelled, containing all 12 Lenses; Binocular Telescopes, Loose Convex and Concave Pebbles; Loose Coloured Lenses, in Convex and Concave. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's articles are marked with his name and address.
3rd May 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DeLIMA—May 6th, at DeLisle Road, Bombay, Mrs. Joseph A. DeLima, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOPKINSON—May 1st, at Purulia, Manbhoom, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Captain W. Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
ILES—May 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Iles, 19th Regiment, of a son.
MACPHERSON—April 29th, at Mooltan, the wife of A. K. Macpherson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
MILLS—April 30th, at Norwood, Murree, Punjab, the wife of Rev. M. E. Mills, Chaplain, of a son.
OLIPHANT—April 28th, at Kurnal, Punjab, the wife of George A. Oliphant, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—May 1st, at Allahabad, A. G. Bradford, of H. M.'s Customs.
HAMMOND—April 27th, at Mussoorie, Charles Alfred Heseltine, the beloved child of Mr. Robert Hammond, aged 1 year 5 months and 14 days.
HATCHELL—April 28th, at Benares, John Hatchell Halliday, C. S., eldest son of the late John Hatchell Halliday, Esq., M. D., of Belfast, Ireland, aged 24 years.
KAUNTZE—April 28th, at Benares, of cholera, Major George Ernest Francis Kauntze, late 7th Dragoon Guards, and formerly of the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons, aged 67 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

A telegram was received yesterday enquiring whether accommodation for Sir Bartle Frere, and five members of his staff, could be secured on the P. and O. Company's steamer Indus, which leaves Bombay with the mail on Monday next. The reply was directed to be forwarded to Mahableshwur, and we may anticipate that that reply would be favourable to the wishes of the Envoy and his staff.

We cannot even conjecture what has induced Sir Bartle Frere to lay aside his intended visit to Simla and turn his course homewards. The telegraph has doubtless been at work, and Reuter has known nothing about the intelligence that has passed along the wires. We may hazard a guess that the home press has taken a very decidedly angry tone about the failure of the Mission. Foreign Governments have been looking on at the proceedings of the Mission, and a titter of amusement may have been observed amongst them as the point blank refusal of the Sultan of Zanzibar to abolish slavery in his territory became known. The home press has become suspicious of the foreign policy of the British Government, and are in no humour to remain indifferent to the failure or success of any political mission.

We think we are entitled to believe that although Sir Bartle Frere was not tied down to the instructions to demand the immediate abolition of slavery in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, without letting the Sultan understand that the British Government were prepared to consider the losses which that State would incur by acceding to the demand of the Envoy, still there was an incompleteness in the instructions which has operated in a way that was not contemplated either by the Foreign Office or by Sir Bartle Frere. That the Envoy should be recalled home seems to indicate that immediate further proceedings are considered to be necessary to save the reputation of the Government. There has certainly been sufficient time to consider the refusal of the Sultan and the alternative measures recommended by the Envoy. Under any circumstances we have by no means heard the last of the abolition of slavery on the East Coast of Africa.

It is painful to write about the subject of European destitution in Bombay, but however much we may try to shut our eyes to it, the fact will force itself upon our notice that there is a large number of Europeans in Bombay who are destitute of employment, and in consequence compelled to go about to procure the means of subsistence, or sink into depression in hovels and garrets. There is the "Strangers' Home," a place of temporary refuge for the well-behaved, which appears to be unsuited for the wants of the present day, though it might have been of some use in days when the want of occupation amongst Europeans was merely temporary to individuals suddenly thrown out of employ. The shelter of a Home for a fortnight or a month, at the expiration of which period occupation was certain, was a very good thing for a stranger. But now that the chances of obtaining employment are so small, admission into the Strangers' Home for a short period is but a poor respite from that misery which must overtake the unemployed European in Bombay who is destitute of money and friends. Government, too, have established a Home for destitute Europeans, which is known by the name of the "Vagrant Yard of the House of Correction," and we can only say that if euphony was not considered when this institution was named, the name itself so clearly expresses the "objects and reasons" of the institution that it cannot be altered without losing in descriptive power. Now, it frequently happens that when ashamed to beg, though willing to work, Europeans without the means of subsistence frequently cause themselves to be placed before the Magistrates of Police, and as a lost resort, with the view of being sentenced to the vagrant division of the House of Correction, and thither they are accordingly sent, to be discharged when employment offers, or to be sent to England if employment does not offer. But in going before a Magistrate to secure the shelter of a home, every destitute European virtually confesses himself to be a vagrant, and admits that a branch division of the House of Correction is a proper place for him, and incarceration within the walls the proper punishment for his crime, the crime of wandering about the streets without employment. Considering the state of business in Bombay, and considering also who may be unfortunate enough to be destitute of employment, it does appear offensive, while it is most unjust, to stamp every destitute European a vagrant. Doubtless there are a good many Europeans in Bombay who are voluntary vagrants and loafers by their lives and occupations, and for whom the vagrant yard of the House of Correction is a very proper place. But, while all who are sent to the vagrant prison are neither vagrants nor voluntary loafers, the law makes no distinction between honest destitution and vicious penury, between the unfortunate unemployed and the intemperate loafer. All European destitution is alike included in one category, and all the destitute receive similar treatment. The man who blushes and hangs his head while he mentions his misfortune, and the man who glories in his shame are regarded alike under the vagrant law, while the only thing in common between them is the destitution. The shameless destitute will always be destitute, but he can live longer on the streets than the unfortunate destitute because he can beg more shamelessly. The unfortunate destitute would not be destitute an hour longer than he could find employment; and several unfortunate destitute Europeans have sought their daily bread upon the bunders as goods' porters, pluckily staggering under loads of grain like common coolies. And they would do so in many other equally humble ways if honest occupation were available for them.

It is many years since the subject of finding useful employment for destitute Europeans in Bombay was first broached, and we see the painful result that has followed when the duty has been left to Government. We do not say that Government are unwilling to relieve the streets of the shameful sight of European destitution; on the contrary we believe that they would be glad to aid any efforts that the European public might put forth to establish a public workshop or find any honest employment for Europeans. Labour is very cheap at present, competition is so brisk that even skilled labour is no better paid now than common labour was half a dozen years ago. But honestly to gain a living good men would be willing to accept trifling wages if only occupation could be found.

Our Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Police have given the matter much consideration, and we are sure they would be found willing to give their best advice to anybody with public spirit enough to take the lead in starting a public workshop. Government, too, would give substantial aid and provide work for the institution. We are aware that providing a workshop for respectable destitute Europeans is a thing that was always going to be done ever since European destitution was known to prevail. But it appears to be nobody's business to form a Committee and start a subscription list. We have public and private amusements, but have we no public and private duties? We feel sure that a good deal of the hardship and the severity that overtakes the honest destitute European in Bombay is not known; neither is the extent of that destitution fairly measured. To many it is measured by the House of Correction returns. But we do not write without experience, and we say that the most deserving cases of European destitution are neither to be found on our streets nor within the walls of the vagrant yard of the House of Correction. Some of it can be seen in the European Hospital, but the greater part is hidden from view, and exists in the dens and crannies of the meanest districts of the island. It is a shame to our religion and to our nationality that honest European destitution can find no man to befriend it; none to put forth the hand of succour, none to recognize it as a thing to be sought out and relieved. The Press has preached and exhorted, and we feel ashamed again to draw public attention to the matter, lest again our preaching and exhortation should prove abortive. There must be some life, some spirit, some liberality left in a city in which a thousand Englishmen can be assembled at a Governors *levée*. A leader only is required. Who shall it be? Why not the Sheriff of Bombay? It is an Englishman's work, and a spirited Englishman who loved his country and his countrymen and countrywomen would do it. He would communicate his own zeal to others and he would say to them—"I do not ask you to aid vice or assist vagrancy; I want you to help the honest and succour the deserving; I want you to remove the scandal from off your doorposts where it is written up legibly that your poor are friendless." We want to make a beginning and we want a leader. Why should the beginning not be made to-day, and why should the leader not be the Sheriff of Bombay?

We are glad to see a movement at Home in favour of organising corps of mounted riflemen. The project now advocated by two military authorities of such weight as Colonel Hamley and Sir Garnet Wolsley was strongly recommended thirteen years ago by Sir Henry Havelock in his excellent work "The Three Main Military Questions of the Day," and has been already ventilated in these columns.

It is impossible to foresee in any way the complications that a few more years may bring forth, and, without being *ultra* Russophobists, we are all for seeing our army of occupation in India increased in its power as an arm of destruction to any possible foe, rendering it in such a position as not to be reduced below its present effective strength, should exigencies arise necessitating the withdrawal of any portion of our present British garrison.

By no means that we know of (with the exception perhaps of an increase in the number of our guns of position, and the increase of instruction of the line in gunnery) is our army to be rendered more powerful than by turning a large number of our infantry regiments by degrees into mounted riflemen. In India, as has been pointed out by other writers, we have a great advantage from the fine breeds of ponies and galloways that abound in many parts of the great peninsula. The corps of say 500 of all ranks might have either every man, or every other man, mounted; when allowing for casualties, 400 in the former case and 200 ponies in the latter would meet all requirements. Even with a pony for every other man a regiment so organized could march 30 miles, for every 10 of our present line regiments—changing about, say every 6 miles at first, and afterwards oftener, and would come up with the enemy fresh and full of fighting, instead of fagged and tired, as is often the case at present whereby we lose our men from sheer exhaustion, called by courtesy sunstroke, but being really the effect of the sun on a wear

BOMBAY.

POPULATION OF SURAT.—According to the *Gazerat Friend* the population of Surat is stated to be 1,03,000.

BROACH ASSOCIATION.—It is stated that the Broach Association has applied to Government for the re-establishment of the Assistant Judge's Court at Broach.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday one Oosman Abdoola, a noted thief, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive eight stripes, for stealing four copper vessels, the property of Curreems, woman.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—A man named Sooltan Dawood, a buggywalla, was yesterday fined five rupees by Mr. Connon, for keeping his conveyance at a place not appointed as a stand for the same by the Commissioner of Police.

AN UNDUTIFUL DAUGHTER.—A Hindoo woman named Awree, residing at Candawady, reported to the police on Monday that her daughter had stolen ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 512, and absconded. Search is being made for the girl.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Thomas Reed, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Framjee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

FORCIBLE ENTRY INTO THE SAILORS' HOME.—William H. Cattrall, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Jones, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, with forcibly entering into the Home and also with assault. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Hindoo named Dhunajee Bhanjee, a hack buggy driver, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby damaging the carriage of Dr. Hojel. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him five rupees.

CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Nayamutkhan Hussonkhan and another, contractors, were charged with causing their bullocks to be cruelly tortured, contrary to section 21 of Act 48 of 1860. They admitted the offence and were fined fifteen rupees each.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, while a Hindoo labourer was working at a Persian water wheel in the compound of Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Mahaluxmee, the rope that brings up the water-vessels broke, and precipitated the drawer into the well. The man sustained no great injury, and refused to go to the hospital.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—C. Halliday and four other seamen of the ship Nubia were charged before the Senior Magistrate on Monday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The charge against the first prisoner was withdrawn. The rest were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a week each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March	Allemande	Flori.
Polka	Hungria	Strauss.
Aria	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Erinnerung an Peterhoff	Gung'l.
Duetto	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
Galop	Sneezing	—

FALL OF COTTON BALES INTO THE WATER.—Prow No. 3 050, laden with sixty bales of unpressed cotton, was proceeding to Colaba on Monday evening, and when she was off the Custom House Bunder thirty-seven bales fell into the water. They were picked up by some boatmen and taken to Moody Bay, otherwise there is no saying what would have happened to the Bombay cotton trade, which is dull enough already.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy named Govind Suddoo, aged seven years, whilst at work on Monday in the Goculdas Mills at Parell, got two of his fingers accidentally jammed in the machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—A Parsee named Eduljee Pestonjee, whilst at work in the shops in Nicol and Co.'s Dookyard, Mazagon, on Monday, had two of his fingers smashed in the machinery. He was soon removed to the hospital.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT COLABA.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed three Bhattias named Chapsey Oomersey, Mumad Goculdas, and Soonderjee Peetamber for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having assaulted on the 6th April last, one Geega Narayen, a boatman, otherwise than on grave or sudden provocation given by the said Geega, contrary to section 352 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution ; Mr. Chalk defended the accused.

A LECTURE ON SORCERY.—On Saturday evening last Mr. Jugmohundas Samuldas delivered a lecture before a large native audience, at the Bombay Fort School and Gymnasium, Sassoon Buildings, in connection with the Zoroastrian Self-Improvement Society. The subject of the lecture was "Sorcery." Among those who were present at the lecture we noticed Mr. A. B. Kapadia, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, and others. At the termination of the lecture a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—Mr Paruck has been very successful with his first effort at play-writing. It has been said that an actor generally turns out a better play-writer than one who is not, and that at any rate as regards public taste he often hits the right nail on the head. Such has been the case in this instance. People in Bombay want a hearty laugh in this hot weather, and Mr. Paruck's Kabel and Hamek give us plenty of it. That the play will have a hold of the native public mind there can be no doubt. The acting in the play is all very good. The programme will be repeated this evening, when it is expected the curtain will rise to a "bumper house."

THE OODWARA STATION.—We are glad to learn that at the suggestion of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, has issued orders to all stations on the line to book passengers for the Oodwara station by the up and down mail trains, for one month, commencing from the 19th instant. It is well known that at Oodwara there is a fire-temple which is the most ancient in India, and as such is held in the highest veneration by the Parsees of India. It is visited by them throughout the year ; but during the Parsee month of "Adur," which is sacred to fire, and which commences on the 19th instant, it is incumbent upon every true Zoroastrian to go to Oodwara and say his prayers there. In order that every facility may be afforded to the followers of Zoroaster to visit the fire-temple at this sacred place, Mr. Carrey, the Agent of the Railway Company, has sanctioned the stoppage of the fast trains at Oodwara for one month from the above date. It is expected that some five thousand Parsees will avail themselves of this opportunity of going to the fire-temple at Oodwara. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy deserves the thanks of the Parsee community for getting the Railway authorities to make these arrangements.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, the enquiry in this case was resumed before Mr. Cooper soon after 12 o'clock. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Arthur Peile watched the case on behalf of Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Dr. Dallas, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Chalk appeared for the defendants, of whom there are seventy-two at present under trial. A Maratha and a Candaharee were examined for the prosecution, on one of whom a slight, and on the other a rather serious, assault was committed on the morning of the 4th April. Mr. Ferguson having closed the case for the prosecution, Mr. Starling, Mr. Payne, Dr. Dallas, and Mr. Chalk addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. Twenty-two of them, against whom there was no evidence, were then discharged. Mr. Chalk applied that thirteen of his clients, against whom there was the evidence of only one witness, should also be discharged, remarking that he would otherwise feel obliged to call witnesses on their behalf. Mr. Peile, in the absence of Mr. Ferguson, who had left the Court, said he could not accede to the discharge of thirteen of Mr. Chalk's clients. Mr. Chalk thereupon applied for an adjournment to enable him to call evidence on behalf of his clients. The case was then adjourned until 2 P.M. to-morrow (Thursday).

THE "PIONEER'S" BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT AND THE BISHOP'S "CRIMSON DALMATIC ROBE."—An absurd paragraph has been copied from the *Pioneer* into some other papers, to the effect that the Bishop of Bombay appeared on Easter Sunday in a *crimson dalmatic*. What he did officiate in was, we have no doubt, the scarlet robes which the English Bishops wear in Convocation and upon State occasions.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

A CURIOUS PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTION FINAN COTTON.

A COMMISSION TO THE ANDAMANS.

KHATAO LADHA V. NAVIBAKE, WIDOW OF CALLIANJEE LADHA.

AT the High Court recently, Mr. Justice Green delivered the following judgment in the above case :—

His Lordship said :—In this suit (as after amendments of the plaint it is now constituted) Khatao Ladha is plaintiff and Bai Navirowe, widow and administratrix of Callianjee Ladha deceased, is sole defendant. The plaintiff prays the recovery from the defendant as such administratrix of a sum of Rs. 81,169-6-4, with interest, being the six annas share of the plaintiff in the surplus proceeds of certain shipments of cotton aggregating 1,361 bales, made in the months of May and June 1865 through Messrs. Wallace and Co. in the name as consignor of Callianjee Ladha. It is not disputed that three persons were at the time of consignment interested in the said shipments and the proceeds thereof, namely Callianjee Ladha, to the extent of six annas, the plaintiff to the like extent of six annas, and one Carsondass Nensey to the extent of four annas respectively in the rupee. There is no dispute between the parties to this suit as to the fact that the three persons named had by agreement interests to the extent mentioned in those shipments, and that a large surplus amounting in the whole to Rs. 2,16,460-11-8 was realised by their sale, after providing for the drafts (amounting to £8,315) drawn against the shipments and for the charges. The questions for consideration are the terms of the agreement made between the three partners, on engaging in this business, and whether the plaintiff did not give up his interest in the shipments to the said Callianjee Ladha in July 1865, and shortly after the shipments were completed. The issues settled were as follows :—1. Whether the right of the plaintiff to share in the profits of the consignment of cotton in the plaint mentioned was subject as a condition precedent to the condition as to contributing margin money in para. 1 of the defendant Navirow's written statement mentioned, and which condition was not performed by the plaintiff ? 2. Whether the plaintiff by the letter mentioned in para. 2 of the written statement of the defendant Navirowe gave up his right and interest in the said consignment of cotton and the profits thereof ? It was admitted on the part of the defendant that if the above two issues were found in favour of the plaintiff he would be entitled to a decree for Rs. 81,169,6-4, with interest at 9 per cent. from the date of the receipt by Callianjee Ladha from Messrs. Wallace and Co. of the surplus proceeds of the consignment of cotton mentioned in the plaint. With regard to the first issue (which, as does the second also, lies on the defendant to establish) the evidence of the defendant consists almost wholly of that of Bhowan Premjee who had been mehta of Callianjee Ladha in his life-time, and since his death has been in the service of the defendant the administratrix. He states that Callianjee Ladha having purchased a quantity of cotton, Khatao Ladha and Carsondass Nensey came to him and requested him to admit them as partners in the consignment of it ; that Callianjee Ladha agreed to do so on the terms that they would pay margin money (they Khatao Ladha and Carsondass Nensey being both then present) and that the agreement was concluded on those terms, he Bhowan Premjee being present when the agreement was made between the three, that afterwards Callianjee Ladha demanded from Khatao Ladha and Carsondass Nensey their shares of margin money, that Carsondass Nensey after some pressure (the necessity of which the witness attributed to the generally greater readiness of men, and especially merchants, to receive money rather than to pay it) paid Rs. 6,000, but that Khatao Ladha having made several promises to pay his share at last refused and gave the letter which is the subject of the second issue. He states further that he (the witness) had been employed by Callianjee Ladha to make demands on Khatao Ladha for his share of margin money, and did so, but that no particular amount had been mentioned as being payable. It is to be observed that the written statement of the defendant represents the case thus, that Callianjee Ladha alone purchased the 1,361 bales and paid for the same out of his own proper monies in the first instance, and himself shipped the same, and that during the progress of such shipment the agreement in question was entered into. In cross-examination this witness states (in this respect varying from his evidence in chief and from the case made by the written statement) that at the time the agreement as to partnership in this consignment was made, only part of the cotton had been purchased by Callianjee, and the witness cannot say how much, but he thinks one or two contracts had been made. This evidence however is distinctly contradicted in its material portions (so far as it bears on the first issue) by Carsondass Nensey, who was also one of the witnesses called on behalf of the defendant. This witness states positively that no agreement was made as to the partners contributing anything by way of margin, that in fact no particular quantity of cotton was mentioned as to be purchased, but that the partnership intended to buy and ship as much as they could get and were only prevented by a rise in price from purchasing more than the 1,361 bales, that the cotton purchased was bought by the partnership on credit at Colaba in the name of Callianjee Ladha, and then after being shipped in his name alone, advances were obtained from Messrs. Wallace & Co., which advances so far as they would go were made use of to pay for the cotton purchased. It is to be noticed that it appears from the letter of advice of consignment (Exhibit B) that £7,500 (being the greater portion of the total sum of £8,315 advanced by Messrs. Wallace and Co.) had been advanced to Callianjee so early as the 23rd May 1865, the two letters of advice of consignment being dated respectively the 8th June 1865 and 22nd June 1865. It would appear further from the evidence of Mathooradas Lowjee that certain considerable sums of money had been borrowed from the Kutch Financial Association by Khatao Ladha as well as by Callianjee Ladha, and were made use of in paying for the purchase of this cotton. The same witness, Carsondass Nensey, further states that he thought when he entered into the agreement with Callianjee Ladha that he (the witness) would have to pay money, but no such payment was demanded at the time the agreement was made, nor was any agreement to pay the same made by himself, or, so far as he knew, by Khatao Ladha. He says however that Callianjee Ladha demanded money from him (the witness) as security against any loss which might be sustained in the transaction, and that the witness did though without any previous agreement in that behalf, pay Callianjee Ladha the sum of Rs. 7,000 on the 13th June 1865 by way of security against loss in the transaction. There is no evidence as to the cost of the cotton contained in these 1,361 bales, but taking Mr. Raghunath Narayen's statement that according to the market price then ruling he considers this cotton would have cost about £7-10 per bale, while the advance upon them by Messrs. Wallace & Co. was somewhat £6 per bale. We find speaking roughly that a sum of about Rs. 20,000 would have had to be provided to pay for the cotton over and above the money advanced by Messrs. Wallace & Co., so that Callianjee Ladha may have made himself liable for this sum in addition to any deficiency (which however at that time probably was not anticipated) in the proceeds of sale to meet the drafts and charges. The state of facts and the circumstances that Callianjee did demand a payment for Carsandass Nensey as security against loss and did obtain such payment, makes it in itself not improbable that Callianjee demanded a similar payment from Khatao, but this by no means goes the length of shewing that such was an element of the original agreement between the parties. The contents of the letter of the 26th July 1865, whether it be a genuine document or not, do not I consider assist the defendant's case on the first issue as the letter merely says.—"You (*i. e.* Callianjee) have demanded the deposit money. At present I am unable to pay ; therefore my share is not to be retained." The letter speaks of a demand and an inability to satisfy it, but says nothing about any previous agreement by virtue of which that demand was made. In the face of the distinct denial of Carsondass Nensey (who as he has long since received his share of the profits of this transaction cannot be supposed to have any interest in the matter one way or the other) both of the making of any such condition as alleged and of the presence at all of Bhowan Premjee at the time the agreement was made, I am not able to believe the statement of the last named person as to the terms of the alleged agreement, and as the condition of the non-performance of which on the part of the plaintiff did not form any part of the express agreement between the parties, and is not in my opinion to be necessarily annexed to it as a condition precedent by any principle of law or usage, I find the first issue in the negative and for the plaintiff. The first issue however is of small importance compared with the second. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, it seems to me quite possible (though whether or not it be probable I shall afterwards consider) that Callianjee *did* make a demand on Khatao for an advance or previous contribution in cash to secure him against loss, and that Khatao may have recognised the reasonableness of such demand, though not bound by any express or implied agreement to satisfy the same, and having regard to his inability or unwillingness to give such satisfaction may have consented to give up his interest and liability in the consignment, and for the above reason it is not very material whether or not such demand was or was not justified by any express or implied agreement in that behalf. The important question in the case is—did Khatao give up his interest by writing the letter of the 26th July 1865 to which the second issue relates. The letter is as follows. "To Bhai Callianjee Ladha written by Bhai Khatao Ladha ; to wit you shipped to England through Messrs. Wallace & Co., 1,361 bales of cotton in your name. Therein I retained a share amounting to 6 annas. But I.....you have demanded the deposit (i. e. margin) money in respect of my share, but at present I am unable to pay (the same). Therefore my share is not to be retained, consequently whatever profit (or) loss there may accrue in respect of these bales of cotton all that is yours. I am not to receive or pay anything in respect hereof." Then follows the date viz., the 26th July 1865. Apart from evidence of opinion as to handwriting, the only witness whose evidence goes to prove that this document was executed by Khatao at the time it bears date is Bhowan Premjee. He states that by direction of Callianjee he asked Khatao for such a document, and that early in the morning of the 26th July 1865 Khatho wrote out and gave it to him. A commission was sent out to the Andamans in this case to take the evidence of the plaintiff (who was then undergoing the sentence of transportation passed upon him in September 1865, but has since had his sentence remitted and has returned to Bombay and gave his evidence at the hearing in person) and was executed there in July of last year. From the interrogatories filed on behalf of the defendant for the cross-examination of the plaintiff, it appears that the case then set up by the defendant (and which must of course have been based on information derived from the witness Bhowan Premjee,) was that the document was written out by Khatao Ladha in the presence of Coorjee Ladha and one Haribhai Khimchund (who is since dead). At the present hearing however Bhowan's evidence is that the conversation between him and Khatao and the writing out of the document in question took place inside the office of the Brothers Ladha at Hornby Row, and that Coorjee Ladha and Haribhai Khimchund were at the time outside in the verandah taking their morning exercise on their teeth, and the witness cannot say whether or not they heard what was going on. I must observe that at the hearing of this case the witness Bhowan Premjee did not produce on my mind by any means a favourable impression. I do not wish to be understood to go so far as to say that I consider that he gave wilfully false evidence, but he seemed to me to have one of those shifty uncertain minds which, either from moral or intelectual weakness, are unable to distinguish what they desire should appear to be the fact from what they actually know or remember. He is contradicted by Carsondass Nensey (as I have mentioned already) as to the fact of him (Bhowan) having been present at all when the agreement to consign on joint account was made, and also (which is a matter as to which Carsondass' memory can hardly be at fault) as to any terms having been agreed upon as to supplying margin money. The witness contradicts *himself* in respect to the point, whether all the cotton had been purchased before the agreement was made. He first says plumply it had, and then that only a portion had, he cannot say how much, but that one or two contracts, he cannot say for how much, had been made. In his cross-examination this passage occurs "Khatao and Callianjee did not write alike. (Then the letter Exhibit C is shown to him). A portion of this letter appears to be in the writing of Callianjee and a part in that of another, and a part in that of Coorjee. Khatao and Callianjee wrote a similar handwriting. (Then another letter Exhibit D was shewn to him.) The same remark applies to this letter. All these three brothers wrote very much alike, but Callianjee had a more unsettled hand. I cannot distinguish between their writing." Setting aside this witness there is no proof that this document bearing date the 26th July 1865 existed before September or October 1867. In the interval between July 1865 and the latter time Khatao and Callianjee had both been tried and found guilty at the Criminal Sessions of this Court in September 1865 of forgery and abetment of forgery respectively, and the former had been sentenced to transportation and the latter to imprisonment. The information seems to have been sworn on the 5th August 1865 (i. e. 10 days after the date of the letter of the 26th July 1865), the prisoners were brought before the Magistrate on the 8th August 1865, were committed for trial (though left at liberty on bail) on the 23rd August, and were tried and sentenced on the 29th September 1865. The plaintiff Khatao Ladha was sent to the Andamans in January or February 1866 and remained there till about September last. The account sales of the 1,361 bales arrived in Bombay at the end of 1865 or the beginning of 1866, and the surplus proceeds must have come here about the same time. On the 29th March 1866 an order seems to have been received by Messrs. Wallace and Co. from Callianjee Ladha (who was in confinement in Bombay) to pay the surplus proceeds of the consignment then remaining in their hands to their brokers the firm of Messrs. Lakhmidass Khimjee and Co. to be held to the credit of him Callianjee Ladha at interest, and this payment was then or shortly afterwards accordingly made. At or shortly before this time Carsondass Nensey appears to have been anxious to get hold of his share of the surplus proceeds, and on or about the 6th April 1866 he filed a plaint in this Court (Suit No. 401 of 1866) against Callianjee Ladha, Khatao Ladha, and Messrs. Wallace and Co., claiming Rs. 54,112-14-11 as his (the said Carsondass Nensey's) share of such proceeds. That suit however did not come to a hearing, as Coorjee Ladha then acting as it appears on behalf of his brother Callianjee Ladha, paid Carsondass his claim. In July 1866 a suit (984 of 1866) was filed in this Court by the Kutch Financial Association against the present plaintiff Khatao Ladha to recover a considerable sum of money (upwards of Rs. 20,000,) which he had borrowed from the association. The summons was served in the following Sept. on the defendant therein Khatao Ladha by affixing a copy on the door of his house in Bombay, he being at the time at the Andamans. On the 13th June 1867 a decree was made in favour of the Kutch Financial Association for the recovery of the amount claimed and costs. After the decree a summons was granted calling on Coorjee Ladha to shew cause why a certain sum of money belonging to Khatao Ladha in his hands should not be attached. A copy of an affidavit purporting to have been affirmed by Coorjee Ladha on the 2nd October 1867 has been put in evidence (Exhibit No. 13) in which he denied having received any money from Messrs. Wallace and Co. as alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Peile, on which the summons seems to have been granted, but said that he had received money on account of his brother Callianjee from Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co., his said brother having an account with that firm, and that his brother Khatao had no interest in the money which he (the deponent) had drawn from the said firm. In this affidavit there is no reference whatever to the alleged letter of the 26th July 1865, and so far as appears the allegations contained in it were strictly correct. An amended summons however was granted on the 11th October 1867 in the same suit, calling on Messrs. Lukhmidass Khimjee & Co. and Coorjee Ladha, described as the brother and agent of Khatao Ladha, to shew cause why execution should not issue in that suit against the debts due to the defendant Khatao Ladha from Messrs Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co. and the general moveable property of the defendant then in the hands of the said Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co., and the summons directs that notice thereof was to be served upon Callianjee Ladha, the brother of the said Khatao Ladha. The amended summons seems to have hit the right nail on the head, and Callianjee Ladha is brought on the scene. He appears to have filed an affidavit (a copy however of which as of that of Coorjee is all that can now be produced) affirmed on the 15th October 1867, in which he acts up in substance the same case as does the defendant here, and a translation of the letter of the 26th July 1865 is annexed to his affidavit. Down to this time, as I have said, there is no evidence except that of Bhowan Premjee of the existence of the letter. The person whom above all we might have expected to have heard of it, viz. Carsondass Nensey, the other partner in the transaction, states distinctly that he had never heard of it down to the time of this summons, and I think his conduct shews that this was the fact. In his own suit of 1866 (viz., 401 of 1866) he makes Khatao Ladha a party defendant which he would not probably have done had he been aware that Khatao had given up all interest in the transaction in July 1865, and in this very matter of the Kutch Financial suit it was the same Carsondass Nensey who as managing official liquidator of the Association, gave instructions for the suit itself and for the attachment. Surely he would not in October 1867 have attempted to attach this money as being that of Khatao had he been aware that Khatao had given up his right to it in July 1865. The production of the letter of the 26th July 1865 seems however to have rather staggered him, and though he says he did not then doubt the genuineness of the document, yet he thought it very strange that Khatao should have given such a document at the time it purports to be dated, and that no trace of Khatao having ceased to be a partner should appear in Callianjee's books. The summons was not however prosecuted, and as the Association recovered Rs. 10,000 out of Khatao's property which was in the hands of the Collector of Bombay, and soon after sold their decree so far as unsatisfied for between Rs. 5,000 and 6,000, the matter was allowed to drop. It would rather appear from the evidence of Mathooradass Lowjee that Callianjee had an interest of his own in getting this attachment removed even apart from any desire of saving his brother's property as according to the evidence of this witness. The money for which the Kutch Financial Association sued Khatao had been borrowed by and in the sole name of the latter, and used in paying for the cotton. The subject of the very consignment in question in this suit and the natural inference is that in respect of any recovery from Khatao by virtue of the decree in the Kutch Financial suit, Khatao would have had an ultimate right to claim contribution against Callianjee, and the latter would thus have an interest of his own in resisting the summons. The witness Muthooradass Lowjee, who was concerned to some extent in the prosecution of Dayal Jairaz and Khatao and Callianjee Ladha in August and September 1865, but who seems to have also enjoyed throughout the confidence of at least the two last named persons, deposes to certain conversations in which Callianjee Ladha took part, the time of which must be taken to be after the charge against them in the police office and before their conviction, and therefore to have been at any rate some days after the date of the alleged letter of the 26th July 1865. He not only states that nothing was said about Khatao Ladha having given up his interest in this consignment, but it is evident I think that supposing such conversation as he details to have taken place, which I see no reason to doubt, Khatao Ladha was regarded as still having an interest in this consignment, which interest the brothers desired in the event of the conviction of Khatao Ladha which it was anticipated would result, to conceal from the attention of Government. Then there is the evidence of Harilal Mohanlall, managing clerk of Mr. C. Tyabjee. He states that Callianjee had been a client of Mr. Tyabjee, and if I mistake not Mr. Tyabjee conducted his defence at the trial of September 1865. He says that shortly after Callianjee was released, which was in April 1867 from imprisonment under sentence, he consulted him (Harilal) about the proceedings in the suit of the Kutch Financial Association against Khatao Ladha. The suit, he it remembered, had been instituted in 1866, and in June 1867 the decree was made. The witness says that Callianjee told him of the suit and that he expected a decree, and that an attachment would be put upon monies in his (Callianjee's) hands belonging to Khatao and that he wanted to avoid it. He asked Harilal "If I get" and produce a release from Khatao will "that money be attached." He then in Harilal's presence drafted a release and showed it to Harilal, who read it and remembers the document so far that it related to some surplus proceeds of cotton, and that the reason given for Khatao leaving his share was that no margin was paid. Callianjee further said "I will get it attested before his (Khatao's) conviction." Upon this Harilal declined to have any more concern in the matter. In September 1867 this witness states that he left Bombay for Benares on a pilgrimage, and was away some months, and in the meantime heard nothing more of the matter. After his return to Bombay in February 1868, he states that Callianjee asked him to make an affidavit that the document in question had been written in his presence, which he (Harilal, and very properly of course) refused to do. At some time between May or June 1867 and October 1867 Callianjee seems to have gone to solicitors other than Mr. Tyabjee so far as the matter of the attachment was concerned, as the affidavit of Callianjee of the 15th October 1867 appears to have been filed not through Mr. Tyabjee, but through another firm, who no doubt would have been ignorant of the suspicious circumstances to which Harilal deposes. This being the history of the circumstances attending the first production of the letter in question, I may now advert to two pieces of evidence showing Khatao Ladha to have interfered in the management of the business of this consignment. After the date of the letter of the 26th July 1865, a bill by the Colaba Press Company dated the 1st July 1865 addressed to Khatao Ladha being for the amount of charges of pressing 221 bales of cotton (which it is not disputed formed a part of the 1,361 bales) appears to have been paid by Khatao on the 26th August 1865, and yet no entry of such a sum is to be found in Callianjee's cash book. The endorsement on the bill is in the handwriting of the Mehta Bhowan Premjee as follows. 26th August 1865 1 bill has been paid. Its appertains to the joint account. It further appears by the evidence of Laljee and Jadow Damjee and by an entry in their books that a sum of Rs. 342-14-6 in full settlement of their account for providing lashings for the 1,361 bales was paid by Khatao Ladha on the 31st July 1865, *i. e.* 5 days after the date of the letter in question. These two pieces of evidence (which I see no reason to doubt) are it seems to me not to be explained if we suppose that Khatao Ladha on the 26th July 1865 gave up all interest in the consignment. Then there is the important point for consideration that even taking the defendant's case as to the agreement to provide margin money and the demand for it to be true, it was very unlikely that for a matter of Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 Khatao should at the end of July 1865 have been willing to give up his share in what, according to all reasonable expectation, was about to turn out a most profitable transaction. Between the time of the shipment in May and the end of July cotton of the description in question had risen in price about 3*d.* per lb., which on a consignment of such a considerable quantity as 1,361 bales would give a very large sum of money as profit. Carsondass Nensey says he would not in July have given up his share in the transaction for a very large sum. Khatao was a man at that time of very considerable wealth, and to say the least in very fair credit. Mathooradas Lowjee say that he himself was a partner in the firm of Luckhmidas Khimjee & Co. down to February 1865, and that firm used to advance Khatao 30,000 or 40,000 rupees at a time and had dealings with him to the extent of 2 or 3 lakhs annually. These circumstances tend to shew a very great improbability that a man of Khatao's means would let a good prospect of realising a large profit (and a profit his share of which has ultimately turned out to be nearly Rs. 80,000) go from him for a matter of 7,000 or 8,000 rupees. As to the evidence of the handwriting of the letter of 26th July 1865 being Khatao's, it is to be remarked that all the witnesses (except Bhowan Premjee) have spoken from a remembrance of Khatao's signature only dating from 7 or 8 years ago, or from a recent comparison (without previous knowledge) of signatures only of his. The weight of this evidence such as it is, is much diminished by the circumstance that according to the final statement of Bhowan Premjee all three brothers write so much alike that he could not distinguish between their writing, in which he is considerably corroborated by the statement of Mathooradas Lowjee (who had at least as good a knowledge of the writing of Callianjee and Khatao as any of the defendant's witnesses other than perhaps Bhowan Premjee) that Khatao and Callianjee used to write a similar handwriting. On the whole case, I have come to the conclusion that the evidence for the defendant fails to satisfy my mind as to the genuineness as a document written and signed by Khatao of the letter of 26th July 1865. It is very possible we may not have got at the bottom of the matter, but the defendant not having satisfied me (as it lay upon her to do) that the document in question was made by Khatao as alleged, I must find the 2nd issue in the negative and in favour of the plaintiff. The decree of the Court is that the defendant, as administratrix of Callianjee Ladha, do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 74,811-0-4 (being the balance of Rs. 81,169-6-4 claimed by the plaint after deducting Rs. 6,353-6-0 the amount alleged by the defendant to have been advanced by Callianjee Ladha (deceased) on account of the plaintiff in respect of the transactions mentioned in the plaint, and which deduction the plaintiff has agreed to allow interest at 9 per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rs. 74,811-0-4 from the 29th March 1866 till this day, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. BUCKINGHAM, 668 tons, Captain G. Butchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain P. Azzopardi, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and ten deck passengers for different ports.

THE S.S. TIBER, 1,412 tons, Captain T. Glover, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,627 bales cotton, 454½ bales wool, 500 cwt. linseed, 1,000 cwt. myrabollams, 100 tons old iron, 292½ cwt. coir yarn, and 62½ cwt. nux vomica.

THE BARQUE EVENING STAR, 765 tons, Captain W. Wales, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta (March 15th) with a cargo of 244 bags sugar, 904 bundles gunnies, 10,486 bags rice, 47 bundles twine, and 53 hhds. tallow. She brought Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Latch and two children as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE S.S. MECCA, 1,067 tons, Captain Laws, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from London (March 27th) with a cargo of 2 casks earthenware, 34 cases bolts and nuts, 22 cases bolts, 43 cases rivets, 5 cases hardware stores, 23 cases eau de cologne, 12 casks paint, 114 packages paper, 2 cases boots, 2 cases slides, 220 cases matches, 1 case umbrellas, 2 cases thread, 1 case books, 1 case piano, 100 cases razor stones, 16 cases window glasses, 10 cases castor oil, 266 cases sherry, 120 cases cognac, 85 cases claret, 38 cases moselle, 10 cases Madeira, 3 casks hardware, 14 cases iron safes, 70 cases yellow metal sheets, 52 packages oilmanstores, 6 cases confectionery, 1 case woollens, 100 runtlets coal-tar, 1 cask crucibles, 3 hhds. ale, 1 bale corks, 6 bales twine, 2 cases drugs, 1 case brushes, 150 cases plate-iron, 5 casks worsted, 642 bundles fish plates, 400 casks cement, 228 casks red-lead, 100 tons sand, 56 casks carbolic acid, 6 cases gold thread, 2 cases food, 1 case haberdashery, 12 bales boards, 1 case perfumery, 1 case clock, 1 case glass shades, 4 cases lamitta, 1 case granite pedestal, 1,055 casks and 27 cases beer, 2 cases dyes, 26 cases wine, 2 quarter casks spirits, 21 cases apothecary's ware, 2 cases clothes, 3 cases Berlin wool, 5 cases iron sheets, 110 cases candles, 5 cases quinine, 3 cases cottons, 2 cases liquor, 60 cases cloth, 151 casks ink, 1 case stationery, 150 casks stout, 17 cases bottles, 1,346 rails, 152 packages clothing, 50 packages merchandise, and 150 packages machinery. She brought Mrs. Laws and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 13 m	1 6	Wednesday ... 7	2 11 m	2 4
8 28 a	3 4		2 8 a	2 1
9 9 m	2 7	Thursday 8	2 56 m	2 5
9 8 a	3 11		3 4 a	2 7
9 49 m	3 9	Friday 9	3 31 m	4 6
9 44 a	4 3		3 45 a	3 4
10 26 m	4 11	Saturday 10	4 3 m	5 4
10 16 a	4 5		4 24 a	3 8
10 59 m	5 9	Sunday 11	4 32 m	6 4
10 45 a	4 7		4 58 a	3 9
11 35 m	6 4	Monday..... 12	5 33 m	7 1
11 15 a	4 9		5 33 a	3 10
0 12 m	6 9	Tuesday..... 13	5 35 m	7 9
11 46 a	4 9		6 7 a	3 7

Moon—Full, 12th, 4h. 8m. P.M.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A HORSE ACCIDENT.—Captain Jasper Burne, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, lately suffered a dislocation of his shoulder, having been thrown from his horse ; but we are glad to know that he recovering from the effects of the accident —*Pioneer.*

EXPRESSIVE.—As a commentary on the telegram that the Emir of Bokhara "sent an envoy to salute" General Kauffmann on the northern frontier of his territory, the following, which we have on the best authority, is worthy of notice :—"Whenever the Emir hears that Russian officers intend visiting Bokhara he appoints a Mehmendar to receive them and goes out himself on a hunting excursion, remaining away until the visitors leave, when he returns."—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. THOMAS.—We deeply regret to chronicle the death of the Rev. P. W. Thomas, which took place on the morning of S Mark's Day. Mr. Thomas had come to Calcutta for change of air and medical advice, but no apprehension of a fatal issue to his illness had been entertained. He was still in the prime of life, was full of energy, and has been a most zealous missionary at Mograhat and afterwards at S. Saviour's Hindustani Mission. He has left a large family quite unprovided for.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

THE RECENT FATAL TIGER ACCIDENT AT SECUNDRABAD.

A GENTLEMAN sends the *Pioneer* the following extract from a private letter of the surviving gentleman in the late tiger affray at Secundrabad :—

"Yes,—I have had a very, very narrow shave from a man-eater, but, thank God, I am not tiger's meat as yet, and may never be, so long as I have a good weapon and a good eye. . . Now, my dear fellow, I shall also relate to you how I am still in the land of the living, and that too with no permanent injury whatever. Such a miraculous escape no man has ever had, and I doubt whether any sportsman living has ever cheated a tiger out of his prey as I have done. After this I might well be called a 'slippery customer.' Now for my yarn. I have been working in a very wild piece of country the last three months, and on account of the high grass, and having no leisure, I was unable to follow up any

and toes with their respective ornaments. Then there are mountains of coarse tobacco, the product of the neighbouring fields, heaps of many-hued grains, and most precious, though very dirty-looking, salt. There is an abundance of cloth, mostly home made, an opium stall or two, one or two dealers in certain preparations for tinting the eyes and nails, and for the caste marks on the forehead.

Every man, woman, and child there present, buyers and sellers and lookers-on, are all shouting at the top of their voices, so that a great roar and tumult of tongues rises up into the evening air. The intense enjoyment with which every purchase is made, the delight with which they settle down for a good long haggle, each purchaser being attended by a crowd of admiring lookers-on, is worth seeing; the women making more fuss about the buying of the commonest earthen vessel, handling it, tapping it, turning it over and over with more anxious solicitude than many a lady in London would display in the purchase of a cartload of silk-dresses. Going shopping, even in the desolate cotton countries, is dear to the women's hearts.

Through this crowd Ram Lall slowly makes his way towards his own door, for the great rambling mud establishment, with a big court yard and quaintly-carved oily old wooden verandahs round it, just facing the market place, is his house; he turns the corner pondering abstractedly on the innate malice common to all men, and more especially developed in the mind and manners of his favorite enemy Seoram Patail, when he sees standing together just inside the outer door of his court-yard two persons, whose appearance filled his soul with jealous rage. One of these is a pretty, pale-yellow coloured girl not more than seventeen years old, whose low broad brows are decorated with a brilliant crimson patch or caste mark, and whose long dark eyes are coquettishly tinted, and whose pretty mouth is filled with, as yet, un-betel-stained teeth. Her bright dress and graceful figure make up so pretty a little picture, that the background of sombre dirt walls looks ten times dirtier and more dismal from the contrast. Her name is Amanale, and she is the wife of the very respectable Ram Lall, proprietor of Doongergaon.

The other of the two persons is a handsome young fellow in a rosepink turban and smart white muslin garments, who at sight of the angry face of Ram Lall vanishes without more ado, while the damsel, hastily drawing the fold of her pretty scarlet cloth over her face—for it had slipped aside somewhat in the ardour of conversation—retreated indoors. Truly Ram Lall's troubles lay not altogether outside his house; there were trouble and jealous hatred and craving for revenge, intrigues and deceits, threats and tears ready to greet him an his arrival at home. And what else can you expect? oh! Ram Lall, toothless old patriarch, far gone in years and wickedness, when, after the evil fashion of your country, you purchase a child for your wife—a child, whom you deem to be but as part of the live-stock you possess, worth so much weight of jewellery, or so much cash; she is the mere servant of your pleasure, bought to hew wood, to draw water, and prepare your food for you: an arrangement in which she had no voice or was even allowed a thought. What else can you expect will be the end of so unnatural an union, save that which in all lands is the end of all such ill-assorted matches; what else but deception, dishonour, and disgrace? The custom is an evil one, and you and your fellows reap abundantly the evil fruits thereof.

There were harsh words, ill looks, cruel blows, and bitter tears that night, as on many previous nights, in Ram Lall's house; a great storm of wild wailings, shrill cackle of women's angry tongues, and the neighbours, well used to such like concerts both at home and abroad, knew that there had been a difference of opinion again between Ram Lall and his young wife.

Now the hero of the rose-pink turban, about whom all this storms had arisen, was a young merchant of Doongergaon, Muneram Tookull by name, who dwelt with his orphan brother and little sister, and kept a small shop in the market-place immediately adjoining Ram Lall's domain. He was as good-looking a young fellow as could be found in any day's march in the cotton countries, possessing a pair of straight-looking eyes, for a wonder, a clean, pale brown complexion, and a manner decidedly taking with the women, and a reputation among his fellow townsmen as bad as it could well be. Not that he was a reputed thief or that he dealt in suspicious goods, or indulged too freely in dress, or gambled inordinately, or that he was especially successful in leading the young village wives to follow after strange gods: worse, far worse than all this—these would after all have been mere venial offences, freaks of fancy—alas for Muneram, he had the reputation of being a wizard. There are few villages in the cotton districts without either a witch or a wizard to torment them, possessed of a more or less malignant power to bring evil upon their enemies. Not that the cruel tragedies once so common in the more eastern provinces, of which murders and witch torture, were enacted in the cotton districts; the witchcraft there was of a less malignant type, and its professors contented themselves with laming the cattle, burning the houses, causing women to miscarry, and afflicting people with acute agues and rheumatic diseases, and other like trifles. And although the witches and warlocks were hated and feared and shunned, no overt acts of vengeance were ever heard of.

When Muneram was first accused of witchcraft Ram Lall had protected and supported him warmly; for he entertained a great liking for the young man, and did his utmost to re-establish him in the good opinion of his townsfellows. But when it came in course of time to be an undoubted fact that whosoever crossed Muneram in any matter of business or pleasure surely met with a misfortune either in his own person or that of some member of his family, or in loss of cattle or failure of crops; and when the worthy Ram Lall himself, after a passing quarrel with his young friend, was stricken with a rheumatic fever which laid him by the heels for a whole year, then, indeed, Ram Lall felt that what every one said must be true, and that Muneram was certainly a wizard, and from that time he began to look askance at him; uttering no threats indeed, but steadily avoiding his late favourite. It must be admitted that Muneram had been indiscreet and had been paying, of late days, too much attention to the Patail's pretty young wife, just then blooming into womanhood; and whether it was that his eye was evil, and that some malignant spirit lurked within him, or whether the result was, under the circumstances, only natural, certain it is that the young lady wavered in her wifely allegiance and was disposed to turn aside from the path of rectitude; which path was, in her case, poor girl, immoderately straight and rugged. Poor, pretty, soulless creature, what lesson had she ever learnt of any theories of right or wrong? she knew this, that she had a toothless old man for a husband, ugly, decrepit, and cruel, and she fancied that if she had been allowed a choice, she would rather have chosen a younger and pleasanter partner, or rather master. She know that if she were suspected of infidelity or caught in the act of flirtation, she would be beaten, and possibly have her pretty nose cut or even bitten off; such being the punishment usually awarded by indignant husbands to erring wives. But she determined to risk so great an evil as even the loss of her nose for the sake of her lover, and even went so far as to wonder whether if she were to grind some of her glass bangles to powder and insinuate it into her husband's mess of pottage the result would be satisfactory. She knew for certain that a very little portion of that harmless looking dhatura shrub which grew so abundantly in all the lanes and waste places of the village would, if judiciously administered, send her venerable lord and master out of the world; but she feared the consequences, she hated those meddling, blue-coated policemen who were always intruding in other people's concerns, and so she took no present steps in that direction. Sometimes when abuse and blows had been more than usual her lot, she meditated a leap into the great well outside her husband's court-yard: that would be a revenge certainly, and would cause abundant scandal and gossip against her husband; but she had once seen a girl of her own age taken out of a well, into which, for reasons similar to her own, she had thrown herself, and she shuddered to think of herself lying wet, and cold and dreadful on the ground, as that girl had lain; and then, too, the thought of her pink-turbaned lover sustained her under many domestic trials.

Now Ram Lall had long suspected that Muneram had bewitched his wife, and so caused her to forget her wifely duties; the clandestine interview he had interrupted increased his mistrust and dislike an hundredfold, and he brooded over his wrongs until he began to crave for vengeance. To accuse him openly of witchcraft would, he knew, have been dangerous in the highest degree; for the English Government, most unreasonably as he thought, had no sympathy for such old world superstitions; and if any harm should befall Muneram in consequence of such an accusation, he knew that the magistrates, in pursuance of an unpleasant habit they had contracted, would surely convict him of an abetment of hurt or of worse. So he pondered deeply in his mind how he might attain his end without getting within the meaning of any of those obstructive sections of that prejudiced volume the Penal Code. Therefore it was that our Ram Lall early one morning rose up and saddled his pony, a lean and long-suffering beast, living chiefly on air and having a pink tail, mounted thereupon and set forth across the dried-up waste to pay a visit to the Darogah, or chief of the neighbouring police post, a man in whom he had confidence, as being discreet and open to conviction; as doubtless he had proved on many former occasions. Being a man of some importance, a semi-nude retainer held on to the pink tail of the pony, and one ran on either side of him, holding each a leg. A portion of his way being along a new road, which had been for years in course of construction but made no progress, for the simple reason that in the cotton country the result of one season's labour, and all the material collected for the next year's work, literally sank down and was buried quite out of sight in the spongy, swampy, black soil during the rainy season. Ram Lall grimly surveyed the piles of stone and metal destined to be decently interred by the approaching rains, and cynically reflected that much as the English undoubtedly could do, they certainly could not make roads; he further wondered why the tracks which had satisfied his forefathers should not suffice for him and his descendants; granted, indeed, that carts stuck hopelessly for weeks together in the mud, or were smashed and jolted to pieces by the rough, stony ravines, still, why all this unseemly hurry? there was a time for all things. And further, as he passed the grand Serai built for the convenience of railway travellers, and which was never used because it had been erected half a mile from the nearest water, he wondered on the inscrutable ways of the ever-restless Sahibs.

The Brahmins having prognosticated that April would be a favourable marrying month, the whole country resounded day and night with the din of horns and tom-toms, and other fearful and exorciating sounds, supposed by the simple Hindoo to be music, and from out of the village of Mallegbat, to which Ram Lall was journeying, there issued procession after procession of marriage parties,—the brides clothed in soft raiment, and mounted, cross legged, on gaily-decorated bullocks; the men in crimson turbans and white raiment, sprinkled all over with a red pigment and on their necks garlands of evil-smelling flowers. Arrived at the police post, where the constable on duty was sitting on his heels doing nothing and the rest of the men were scattered about in various attitudes assisting him to do it, and the Darogah, or chief, was assiduously cleaning his teeth with a piece of stick, and coughing, reaching and expectorating after the manner of Indians of all classes when at their toilette—which is most expectorating to an English ear, and is, moreover, quite an unnecessary ceremony—our Ram Lall was received with consideration; passing through the trim garden, he accosted the Darogah, who on his side, after a final and a violent attempt to choke himself, proceeded to finish his toilette with the help of a looking-glass the size of a half-a-crown, let into the lid of a pewter snuff-box, and presently entertained his visitor at a light and wholesome repast of betel-nut and buffaloes' milk. Then ensued a dialogue between these two worthies, conducted with a subtlety and power of finesse peculiar to the Oriental mind. On the one hand, Ram Lall was weighing the Darogah's dishonesty in the balance, to find out what amount of his hidden treasures would have to be expended if he would gain his end; on the other hand, the Darogah strove to probe the depths of the villany of his visitor's intentions, and by heaping difficulty on difficulty, to make the best bargain he could for himself; and with all this, probably not a word passed on either side which could lead a third person, had there been one present, to imagine that anything unusual was in course of negotiation.

Ram Lall left his friend with a plan of revenge fully developed in his evil old brain, and betook him homeward with a merry heart; for he felt there was nothing to baulk him if he only chose to open his purse sufficiently wide.

That night, when all his household slept soundly, and when no sound save the barking of multitudinous curs and the occasional wail of the jackals, or now and then the more discordant notes of the barbaric music of some marriage-feast, disturbed the stillness of the night, Ram Lall rose up, girt up his loins, wrapped a loose dark blanket round him, seized a heavy iron instrument and passed into the courtyard, where some three or four of his men were sleeping, each tied up securely as to his head and ears in a cloth, and snoring to that extent that their united efforts amounted to a roar: this being the customary manner in which Eastern watchmen keep guard. Stepping over their bodies with impunity, for nothing short of a salvo of artillery could have awakened them, he passed out into the lane and crept cautiously to the back of his house, and there selecting a likely-looking spot in the mud wall, neither very thick nor very hard, he began to pick a great hole with the iron instrument in his hand. Softly but swiftly the old man wrought, panting and labouring heavily, but always progressing dexterously, fashioning the hole until it grew large enough to allow a man to pass through it into the chamber within, an outer room stored full of grain. Squeezing himself in, he knocked the grain-baskets about, cut a great hole in the side of one, and then crept back into the lane, panting, trembling, and guiltily listening to every night sound the breeze brought him. Next this midnight prowler stepped a few paces up the lane, entered the patch of weeds and rubbish called by his enemy Muneram a garden, and quietly buried a tin box, of which he had torn off the lid and burst the lock, under some dried leaves and refuse in a corner, threw a silk handkerchief on the ground just outside the same garden, and then, his work over, crept back again to bed, and fell asleep in a highly contented frame of mind.

Morning at Doongergaon, the one cool hour of the twenty-four, that before sunrise: the village hags have commenced to raise their morning sacrifice of dust-clouds each before her respective door; the younger women are setting forth for the wells; others renew the cabalistic markings on the thresholds and lintels of the door, whereby evil spirits are defied; the cattle are flocking out of their houses (for they not unfrequently lodge under the same roof and go in and out by the same door as their owners) and take the road to their dry and barren pasturage; the kochu bird, earliest of risers, begins to practise his scales; the last cry of the last pack of jackals is faintly heard in the distance, as the creatures get them away to their caves and dens; and in all the streets the sound of grinding is heard; all the village, except the customers of the opium-shop yonder, are awake and stirring.

Soon arises a grand hubbub from the vicinity of Ram Lall Patail's domain; a terrible chorus of harsh voices is rising up in lamentation, for the cowherd who was first abroad has brought in the news that the house has been broken into; out forthwith rushes the worthy Ram Lall, with anguish and surprise depicted on his countenance, and a delighted crowd quickly collects; all the men shout and talk to other men long distances off at the top of their voices, and all the women scold and screech, and the little naked children tumble about, and they all thoroughly enjoy themselves. An India crowd, whatever the cause which has attracted it, seldom does anything beyond shouting. For instance, on the occasion of a destructive fire, which is snapping up their houses wholesale, no one ever saw these simple creatures lend a hand to save their toasting grandmothers or their goods and chattels from the flames: they prefer to stand about, and use their lungs instead of their hands. Ram Lall, with noisy following, wandered disconsolately about until chancing to pass the door of the wizard's house, the handkerchief was perceived lying on the ground, and it was instantly remarked that Muneram had not joined the crowd. Enough—it was all quite clear—it was the work of Muneram or the devil, the terms being almost synonymous. Then up rose Ram Lall, and bade his watchman gird up his loins and run to fetch the police; and that functionary, tying a dirty rag round his head and seizing his staff of office sped away across the plain. The crowd withdraws from the neighbourhood of the wizard's house, and awaits the arrival of the police with intense interest. Come what might, there was at least a chance of getting temporarily rid of their tormenter.

After a while the police arrive in procession: first comes the chief officer in a braided coat, with trousers wrinkled up to his knees and his bare feet thrust into ammunition boots, astride a very small lean pony, his head being wrapped up in a handkerchief and an immense yellow umbrella over all. After him come his men in various stages of undress, their batons in their hands, and a determination to distinguish themselves depicted on their faces. The chief officer being a considerable personage was at once stayed with plantains and comforted with pan, and then Ram Lall told his tale; how that he had slept an innocent sleep in the bosom of his family, and awoke to find himself ruined and beggared, his long stored-up wealth of jewels and cash gone, and worst of all suspicion resting on the man he had so long protected. He wished to destroy no man's house nor to blacken any man's face; he Ram Lall was a man who said nothing to anybody, who had never been known to injure or quarrel with anybody, but it seemed that the snake he had cherished had stung him. And all the people sitting about him on their heels murmured their approval of their Patail's eloquence.

All this time there had been a great uproar going on within doors, much shrill jarring of women's tongues, loud bursts of passionate abuse. Many times that morning had the poor girl who was the cause of all this fuss, threatened to hang herself or to poison herself, and twice had she rushed forth to the great open well there to end her sorrows, but each time the hags within restrained her. She believed no word of the theft or the suspicion resting on her lover, not she; she bitterly mistrusted her wily master, and fully determined to interfere to save her lover if she could find the means so to do. So she scolded, and sulked, and scolded again after the manner of her species, and behaved herself like a very termagant. The police officers then commenced their usual ceremonies: the chief officer, after a minute and deliberate inspection of the premises, announced to the admiring crowd that, in his opinion, the house had certainly been broken into; for, argued he, there can be no reasonable doubt that a hole has been made in the wall. The premises of Muneram, reputed wizard, were then searched, the broken box found in the garden, and the innocent Muneram was at once hustled off in custody to the Patail's courtyard, in spite of his protestations and cries and the tears and lamentations of his brother and little sister.

The customary examination of witnesses having been gone through, and every witness as usual having denied all knowledge of everybody, everything, and every place under the sun, and having sworn that they were people who never left home, and never spoke to anybody during their natural lives, Ram Lall rose and thus addressed the meeting:—"My friends, it is very necessary in a case of this kind that nothing be done in a hurry. You talk of witchcraft in the village, and indeed there has been much sickness of late; our children have been dying, our cattle falling by dozens, some of our best wells turned brackish, and now I have been robbed of the savings of many years: money indeed which I had set aside to build a temple to the god Gunesh with. Whether this be witchcraft or no I cannot tell, but this I know, that I am a just man, and unless there be certain proof, I hope to see this prisoner set at liberty. Go now, all of you, the heat of the day is coming on, the police need quiet and repose in inquiring into such a case as this. Come again when the sun is a hand's breath from his setting and you shall know the result."

When the assembly had dispersed, Ram Lall took aside the chief officer, and said to him: "Brother, I must get rid of this fellow somehow; he must be arrested, disgraced driven out of the village: curse him and the mother that bore him; this charge can and must be proved."

Said the chief officer him in reply. "I tell you Ram Lall it won't do; if this goes up to the magistrate we shall be smashed: I'm a family man, and a risk of this sort don't suit me—unless, indeed, I am paid well to undertake it. If, indeed, the prisoner would confess to the robbery, we might have grounds to detain him; but the truth is, Ram Lall, you were out walking last night, and you were seen coming from the direction of the prisoner's house. If I am to work this, I must be paid, Ram Lall."

The chief officer merely said this on speculation, to tighten his hold upon Ram Lall's money-bags, and no intreaties or threats on the latter's part could induce him to say a word as to his informant. "Pay me and you are safe," was all his answer. After much haggling it was decided that Ram Lall was to pay him 2,000 rupees to work the case, half in advance, half when a conviction was obtained, and further, a sum of 100 rupees to each of the policemen concerned, to keep them quiet, and as much for hire of witnesses as might be hereafter demanded. These arrangements thus pleasantly concluded, they called for the wretched victim of this vile conspiracy, who all this while had been standing hand-cuffed in the court-yard, with a rope fastened to his arm, his clothes torn, and his once gay turban mud-bespattered, under the burnings, sun, sullen, dogged, and silent. He made no entreaty now, no cry for mercy passed his lips; he knew he had fallen into a snare, and he swore to himself that no entreaty of his should increase the revengeful triumph of his enemy. There was no chivalrous thought in his breast of suffering himself in silence to screen her in the house yonder from shame or punishment; the thoughts of our native brethren are not as our thoughts on such matters: their inner life is as far from ours as the east from the west.

His sullen obstinacy angered the old man, and when asked at length he raised his manacled hands to heaven, and called upon his gods to say whether he was a guilty man or not, Ram Lall turned and said bitterly to the police officer: "Take him into that outhouse yonder and show him a little of your police procedure. Two of the policemen entered followed by their officer, and shut the door upon themselves and their victim. Ram Lall, who fully appreciated the meaning of that threat of showing a prisoner a little police procedure, waited outside listening for the sounds he knew would come, and which did come—the first fruits to him of his dearly purchased revenge. Those sounds came, but no groan of pain, no cry for mercy. He listened intently, and heard a scuffling of feet, a rapid whispering, and all was still. He waited on impatiently; minute followed minute, still that fatal door did not open. What devil's work was in progress within? Suddenly the door was opened an inch or two, and the chief police officer, with bare head, ghastly yellow face, and terrified eyes beckoned him in, and shut the door quickly after him. Ram Lall peered about in the dark room until, in a corner, he discerned his victim lying dead. This had been the result, then, of showing him their procedure or, in plain words, of attempting to make the man confess to a crime he had not committed. The constables, with the sweat pouring like rain down their faces, and the gallows vividly before them, stood rembling with abject terror at the deed they had done. Then the Darogah, throwing his turban at the feet of Ram Lall, beaought him, saying, "Oh, Patail, you are our father, our mother, and all our kindred, we know none but you; we have done this thing in serving you, and you must save our necks. If we hang, you must most certainly hang too; so, in saving our necks, save your own also. You must pay us and pay others, but payment will not do all things. We did not mean to kill the man—we merely pressed him to answer some questions, and he died in our hands; but you are our king and master, you must and can save us." Thus having spoken, and after covering the body over with wood and straw, the four guilty ones crept out of the room, and shutting the door, took council together how to dispose of the body. In the meantime a sentry was placed over the door of the outside, to make it apparent to all comers that the prisoner was within, and also to keep all intruders on the dreadful secret inside from entering in.. It was agreed that at night the body should be thrown into the great well at the back of the house, and it should be given out in the morning that the prisoner had escaped. When the body came to the surface again it would be apparent that, in remorse and despair, he had committed suicide. Thus settled, Ram Lall re-entered his abode to face the inmates there, and one of them in particular, with a very troubled heart indeed. The long hot hours passed wearily away, and at last the fierce hot wind, tired of its boisterous blowing, died away; the hour of lamp-lighting drew near, the gossips gathered round the house, and, sitting on their heels, condoled with Ram Lall on the loss of his property, complimented the police on their skill, and cursed the culprit for a wizard and a thief: for it was given out that the prisoner had confessed to the theft, and was to be taken to the station-house early next morning; and when it was told them that he had endeavoured to connect other and respectable persons with the case, the curses against him were redoubled.

The evening grew on to night, the soft clear Indian summer night, the villagers departed one by one, and soon only the accustomed night sounds broke the stillness. In the second watch of the night the great wooden gates of the Patail's court yard were softly opened and Ram Lall himself, with the same stealthy tread as that he had on the previous night gone forth on his evil errand, stepped forth into the road, gazed and listened, held his breath and listened, then beckoned with his hand, and there issued out of the gate three men bearing something having the similitude of a human body. With rapid silent steps, without a word or a whisper, they passed like ghosts in the gloom; soon a faint splash broke for an instant the silence of the night, and four figures re-passed with guilty footsteps through the gateway, and once again the great doors were softly shut.

Long before dawn there came the prisoner's brother and little sister to the gate, knocking and asking to be allowed to accompany their brother; immediately there was no small stir within, and the news went forth that the prisoner had fled: for the police in their tender mercy towards him had loosed his handcuffs that he might sleep the easier. There was then no doubt of his guilt. But his brother seemed to have strange doubts and fears, and hung about Ram Lall all day, asking for his brother, crying to him to deliver up his brother. Then said Ram Lall: "How! do you say that I have got your brother?" "Aye!" said the young man, "you have killed him, and Bugwunt (God) knows it." Then Ram Lall, in consultation with his friend the police officer, whose men had of course gone to hunt up the escaped prisoner, drew the young man into a shed, and having gagged him, hung him by one arm to a lofty beam, and left him, saying, "Remember, I am master here: say again what you have just said and the rope shall go round your neck instead of your arm."

The crowning incidents in this village tragedy had yet to be enacted. Two days passed away, throughout which the Patail's young wife had after the impulsive fashion of her race, mourned her lost lover, and called for vengeance on her hated husband. Early on the morning of the third day, when the first faint blush of dawn reddened the sky, the girl arose and wandered out towards that great well she had visited once or twice before. Her heart was sore within her, and she had determined that she would run away from the cruel old tyrant who owned her, and seek elsewhere for the lover she had lost. When she reached the well she sat down on the low parapet which surrounded it, and looked down into the depths of the cool dark water which had so often fascinated her before. As she gazed the old thoughts came back again to her, and she began to wonder how it would be with her if she were lying still and dead down below. Suddenly it seemed to her that the still waters grew troubled and trembled, and in a moment there rose up, as though to meet and claim her, from their dark depths, with arms upraised and joined hands uplifted, as though praying to her for vengeance to his destroyer, the dead body of her lover. The waters had given up their dead; their terrible secret was disclosed. With a wild cry the girl started to her feet, staggered forward, and fell heavily into the well: her lover's grave became her grave too.

There is little need to dwell on the closing scenes of this sad story. Enough to say that, by dint of sowing money broadcast, Ram Lall managed to hush the matter up. Inquests were held on the bodies, verdicts of suicide returned, and after a while the story began to be forgotten. It was not until six months had elapsed that Muneram's brother plucked up courage to go in and tell is story to the officials of the district, and then at last the whole affair oozed out. Witnesses whose lips had been hitherto closed from dread of the all-powerful Ram Lall came forward; the policemen confessed their share in that wicked night's work; and all concerned were brought to trial, and received the punishment they had so justly merited.

PICKINGS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI,
MAY 2.

A WATER-MILL.—A navel engagement.

MONETARY.

We are loth to create a panic in the money-market, but there is one sort of Bank which we know to be in a very fishy condition, and that is—an Oyster Bank.

NOT SURPRISING.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall."
No wonder, if the wall was built by the D. P. W.

FROM THE BARRACKS.

So Bill was brought up to orderly room again eh? Yes and the Kurnel looks at im and turns round to the Sergeant & sez to him. "Take him away, have his hair cut every half hour, and drill him till he dies."

RAILWAYS WORK WONDERS.

When we were all young, the good custom obtained
Of putting the sleepers on cradles to rest;
But railway authorities now have ordained
That to put chairs on top of the sleepers is best.

MR. LOUTER (*rushing up.*)—"What! not dancing Miss Cheekie!!"

"Allow me the pleasure of this waltz with you.

Miss Cheekie (*not wishing to make an exhibition of herself.*)—"I think I should like to see you dance with somebody else *first*."

A FACT.

Smyth, just out from home, has never shot anything in India, and is anxious to distinguish himself and secure some good horns. He observes two specks on the horizon, and pronounces the same to be black buck. After a wearisome stalk arrives under cover 100 yards from coveted prize.

Smyth (loquitur.)—Now, Charlie, let me have the pot, and you take the running shot.

Consternation of Smyth on peeping cautiously from cover, to behold two Dhobies' donkeys no less astonished than himself.

Smyth again—For heaven's sake, Charlie, don't mention this at mess. We'd better give that black of yours some bakaheesh, and tell him to keep it quiet.

FAREWELL—ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE.

Empty is Belvedere,
Gone is our Ruler
Up to Darjeeling,
There to get cooler.
But, before flitting,
He, pitileas,
Dealt out a hard stroke
At the C. S.
Henceforth promotion
"Parallel" goes,
For men judicial and
Other than those.
'Tis an arrangement
Sounds very fine,
But it will hardly
Please either "line."
For, from the Judges
Filched is their pay,
And to Collectors
Given away.
They, though paid higher
Now than of yore,
Will not as Judges
Be paid any more.
Then, what does this scheme
Do for the crowd,
Who for promotion
Clamour so loud?
It does not bring them
Good out of ill,
So they may go on
Clamouring still.
Thus has the mountain
Brought forth a mouse;
May we soon say of
Belvedere House.
Empty is Belvedere,
Gone is our Ruler,
May he at Westminster
Find himself cooler.

NOTICES.

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